The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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There is only one proof of ability—action. — Marie Ebner-Eschenbach.

WHOLE NO. 968. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 33.

OLD-AGE PENSION PLAN FAVORED LEGISLATION

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—Old-age pensions was classed as legislation of the first importance by the A. F. of L. convention, following these recommendations by the Executive Council:

"First, that laws be enacted requiring a pension commission in every county, pension to be at least $300 annually, and that 65 be set as the age for applicants.

"Second, that a model compulsory old-age pension bill be drafted by the Federation and recommended to State Federations of Labor and that an active campaign be inaugurated for the enactment of such laws in every State.

"Third, that the general problem of old-age retirement for employes in private industry be given careful study and that an effort be made to secure the counsel and co-operation of sympathetic individuals and groups in an effort to work out constructive plans on this subject during the coming year."

The committee called attention to the council's reference to the steadily increasing proportion of almshouse inmates who are 65 years or over. The United States pauper census shows that in 1880 the percentage was 25.6; in 1890, 31.8 per cent; in 1904, 40.6 per cent; in 1910, 42.7 per cent; in 1923, 53.8 per cent.

LABOR RADIO WCFL FIGHTING FOR LIFE

Washington, Oct. 26.—Edward N. Nockels, secretary Chicago Federation of Labor and manager labor's radio broadcast station WCFL, is in this city requesting the Federal Radio Commission that WCFL be placed back in its former and favorable position of 620 kilocycles from which it has been removed without a hearing and WTMJ (Milwaukee Journal) put in its place.

"It was unethical of Louis G. Caldwell, a member of the Chicago Daily Tribune law firm, of which Colonel McCormick is the so-called retired head," said Mr. Nockels, "in appearing the position of general counsel for the Federal Radio Commission and as attorney for the Milwaukee Journal, using his position in the displacement of labor's only radio broadcast station on the North American continent in the interest of his clients, whom avowed purposes are to establish property rights in the air channel."

"Caldwell, as chairman of the radio committee of the American Bar Association," continued Mr. Nockels, "is recommending to Congress the repeal of the anti-trust provision of the radio law, thereby creating a complete monopoly of the air of the world.

"The Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. declared against the attempt to repeal the anti-monopoly feature of the radio law," said Mr. Nockels. "The convention called attention to these efforts to induce Congress to give monopoly powers to the few who would control the air and Congress will be petitioned to strengthen these anti-trust sections of the law and demand their enforcement by the Federal Radio Commission and the Department of Justice."

MOONEY PARDON URGED; "FRAME-UP" CONDEMNED

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—A pardon for Mooney and Billings was unanimously urged at the A. F. of L. convention. The resolution, presented by the Molders' Union, recites that the viewed numerous perjuries by State witnesses that have been exposed since the trial closed. "It is our conviction," the resolution stated, "that confidence in our form of government cannot be maintained unless citizens can confidently place reliance upon the justness of court procedure."

The Executive Council was instructed, as by the last two conventions, to use their best efforts to secure the release of the two men. Affiliated organizations are called upon to be guided "solely by the advice given them from time to time by the President and Executive Council of the A. F. of L. regarding these cases."

WANT MEN TRAINED FOR SAFETY FIGHT

New York, Oct. 26.—A call for "men with qualities of leadership" to equip themselves for executive positions in the safety movement has been issued by the Conservation Department of the American Museum of Safety and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Arthur Williams, president of the Museum of Safety, will finance the plan that is intended to reduce the slaughter of workers in industry. At the safety congress, recently held in Chicago, it was revealed that 100,000 persons were killed by accident in the United States last year. This is the greatest total of such casualties in the nation's history.

GROCERY DRIVERS STRIKE

New York, Oct. 26.—Several hundred grocery drivers tied up shipping in this city when they struck to enforce higher wage demands. Strikebreakers were secured, but union longshoremen refused to handle the goods. The drivers are members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A.F.L. CONVENTION BROKE NEW GROUND

The A. F. of L. convention in Toronto was an epochal gathering.

Important actions were taken to cope with new conditions. The outstanding federal legislative demand was relief from labor injunctions.

Federation officials were instructed to prepare a model old-age pension bill for enactment by the various States, and State Federations of Labor were asked to consider this proposal of first importance.

The widespread discharge of workers at 40 and 45 years will be given further study by the Executive Council. The convention upheld the Council's declaration that these workers must be employed or State aid is inevitable. Unemployment for any other reason was given the same consideration. The need for world peace was emphasized.

Federation officials were instructed to call a conference of national and international representatives to plan an aggressive trade union campaign throughout the South. Every craft and calling will be included.

The spirit behind these decisions was significant. Not a pessimistic note was sounded. Every delegate who spoke acknowledged the power of combined capitalists and the revolutionary effect of new industrial processes, but each one renewed his faith in the invincible power of education and unity.

"We can do it, if we unite," was the ringing challenge to the murder policy of southern textile barons and their political aides.

It was the challenge to the company "union" and other forms of paternalism that would drug workers into acceptance of modern serfdom.

It was the answer to the injunction judge and to those whose improved processes of production swell the army of unemployed.

The grim determination of gray-haired veterans was linked with the enthusiasm and hope of youthful delegates in a high purpose to solve these problems.

The proceedings were marked by discussions by delegates who disagreed with committee and officers' reports.

In former conventions dissenters often differed with the philosophy of trade unionism, but in this instance objections were based on tactics, rather than principle. This dissenting policy was encouraged by officials and committee members because of its educational value.

The delegates had no illusion on the powers arrayed against organized labor, nor did they minimize the effect of present-day revolutions on the industrial field and in social outlooks.

Critics of trade unionism outside our ranks may point to these conditions, but organized workers have been alert to changing conditions long before these self-imposed critics imagined they discovered something, and who have ignored labor's long struggle in every section of the country.

The Toronto convention was an inspiration to every trade unionist and to other well-disposed citizens.

LABOR REJECTS CONSCRIPTION PLEA; PLAN HAS NO PLACE IN PEACE TALK

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—War-time industrial conscription was again opposed by the A. F. of L. convention, which declared that even a discussion of the subject at this time is inappropriate, as the world is looking for peace.

"The world can well turn its thoughts to international harmony and good will," declared the Executive Council. This was indorsed by the committee on resolutions and later by the convention.

"The United States now occupies a leading position in the movement to avoid war as a means of settling disputes between nations," the committee reported. "It is, therefore, essential, as an evidence of good faith, that the American people shall, at least for the present, refrain from war-like preparations in the enactment of legislation.

"Even though war might become inevitable, the sort of conscription proposals now pending would not add to the nation's strength. Conscripted labor is necessarily forced labor, which, as is proved by the experience of the ages, is never as efficient as voluntary labor. It is practically certain that under industrial conscription the trade unions would be either dissolved or prevented from functioning in an effective manner, with the result that, regardless of their relations to and with the government during the war, the workers would be placed at the mercy of employers at the immediate conclusion of the war.

"Industrial conscription, therefore, would be in the interests of the reactionary employers and not in the interests of the nation."

BUTLER SEES WORLD MILITANT FOR PEACE

New York, Oct. 26.—The new will to peace which is gripping the peoples of the world would smash governments or officials standing in its way, declared Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University in an address to the Institute of International Law.

The educator predicted that any force that attempts to block these aspirations "will be broken on the wheel."

"Let there be no doubt of that," he said. "War has lost its glamour and now stands stripped and naked in all its horrid ugliness and barbarity."

Dr. Butler ridiculed "trouble makers" who cynically declare that human nature will not change. He compared the secrecy of war makers with the open conversations on peace between President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald.

GOVERNOR INVITED TO VISIT TORONTO

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., wired Governor Gardner of North Carolina a cordial invitation to visit the annual convention to discuss the southern industrial situation which would be made a special order the next day.

"If necessary, we hope you will come to Toronto by airplane with the assurance that the Federation will bear all expenses in connection with your trip."

The invitation to be a guest of the convention was answered by the governor's secretary:

"Governor Gardner confined to bed with grippe. He directs that I express appreciation for your kind invitation and his sincere regrets that it is impossible for him to accept."

Premier MacDonald Gets Ovation; A.F.L. Meeting Suspends Business

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—James Ramsey MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, was given an ovation when he walked into the convention hall of the A. F. of L. He and his daughter, Miss Ishbel, were escorted to the appointed by President Green.

Mr. MacDonald said "it was with the greatest pleasure" that he found it possible to "greet this Federation and old personal friends sitting in front of me."

"More than that," he continued, "when I heard that you had given up the business of this afternoon in order to accommodate me, nothing on this earth would have prevented me from coming personally and thanking you for that great courtesy.

"I have been introduced to you in the name of the great office which I hold—Prime Minister of Great Britain. That is perfectly right at the same time I want you to feel that whether Prime Minister or not I am still the old workman as I was born. The workman is distinguished neither by the clothes he wears nor by the softness nor the hardness of his hands. The workman is distinguished by his mentality and his point of view upon life."

The Prime Minister declared that changes in a people's life can only come through mental changes and appeals to moral sense. Parties can secure power through revolutionary methods, he said, but when they are enthroned in office they face problems that can not be suddenly changed.

The speaker predicted that if the world is engulfed in another war, it will be fought in the air and under the sea, as well as in the first-line trenches. No one can escape the devastation of such a war, he said.

"I have come over as a missionary of peace, and when I go I want to receive inspiration for that mission more than to the ranks of labor?

"And as a missionary of peace, as one who has gone to the neighboring country in order to create mutual understanding from which will spring, in order to try to close all chapters of historical suspicion, it is a pleasure, it is of the greatest, to fulfillment that, visiting Toronto when you were visiting it, I should come and shake hands with you and receive from you the support of the labor movement in the United States, the labor movement of Canada, get their support to broaden the area of peace, to lay new foundations for that peace which I shall always try with me with greatest pleasure and appreciation."

Miss Ishbel was cheered when introduced by President Green. Low voiced, and in a simple manner, she brought greetings from the organized labor women of England and thanked the delegates "for making this little interlude in your business to meet me and my father this morning."

"MURDER POLICY WILL FAIL TO SOLVE ECONOMIC ISSUE"

—WM. GREEN, President A. F. of L.

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—"You can't settle great economic, social and human problems by force and the destruction of life," declared Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in discussing disorders in the South as a result of employers' attempt to block these workers from improving living conditions.

The convention devoted an entire session to the question, and unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by the United Textile Workers' delegation, which declared:

"Southern workers, if not organized and assimilated with the American labor movement, will become a most dangerous menace to the progress of the organized workers than can be found in any other economic obstacle now confronting them."

The murder of union textile workers by police authorities at Marion, N. C., and the kidnaping of A. F. of L. trade unionists at Elizabethton were declared to be "a challenge to the American labor movement."

President Green appointed a committee to solicit funds among the delegates for textile strikers and the Executive Council was instructed to call a conference of national and international officials within 30 days to arrange an organizing campaign among all southern workers, "regardless of craft or calling."

Every speaker indicated a knowledge of the powerful forces arrayed against southern labor, but this knowledge stirred them to more determination. The trade unionists arouse themselves to meet opposition that can be defeated if the workers unite.

"Where can the southern victims of injustice and greed turn, except to the great organized labor movement of our land?" asked President Green. "Can they appeal to civic organizations? Can they appeal to chambers of commerce? Can they appeal to fraternal organizations? Can they even appeal to the political powers for justice and the redress of wrongs?

"The answer to such appeals would be: 'We have no authority,' or 'We are not in sympathy with your appeal'."

It was shown that the speed-up system called "stretch out," is the main reason for present turmoil. Vice President Gorman of the United Textile Workers stated that the Manville-Jenckes Company complimented its resident manager at Gastonia upon "his wonderful ability in saving $500,000 a year over and above dividends, surplus, depreciation and other things.

"They urged him to save $1,000,000 in the next year and that was the cause of the rebellion," said Mr. Gorman.

PRODUCTION METHODS JUSTIFY 5-DAY WEEK

Washington, Oct. 26.—New methods of production justify the five-day week, declares the Washington Post in discussing a report on this subject by the British Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

"The effect of mechanized production has been realized to some extent in this country, but its affirmation by a committee of experts gives it new weight," says the Post.

"Demands for the five-day week and shorter hours in the machine, are rapidly gaining ground in America, appear to be justified from this standpoint. Mechanization has increased production, but that gain would be inconsequential if it meant a sacrifice in the health of the workmen. The solution is to provide ample diversion for the working man when he is not operating the machine, and to shorten his hours to a point where his life will not become a routine drudgery.

"As the effect of repetitive work becomes more generally understood, the movement to shorten daily and weekly working periods will no doubt gain impetus. The American workman is the most efficient and productive in the world because his hours are not long and his standard of living is high, but still further progress in this direction may be expected."

BUILDING WORK DROPS

Washington, Oct. 26.—Official reports from 596 leading cities and towns in every part of the country show a marked decline in building permits, as compared with September this year and the same month last year.

WM. A. COLE PASSES ON

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Wm. A. Cole, general representative United Brotherhood of Carpenters, suddenly died at Los Altos, this State. He held continuous membership in his union for 42 years.

MODERN RETIREMENT LAW URGED BY LABOR

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—The A. F. of L. convention reaffirmed its approval of the Dale-Lehlbach retirement bill, pending in Congress, which would liberalize the Federal civil service retirement law. This bill does not entirely meet the wishes of affiliated organizations directly affected, especially with respect to lower optional retirement age requirements, but its enactment would correct other existing defects.

This legislation passed the Senate in May, last year. It was held up in the House for nine months and then passed in the closing days of the session, which permitted President Coolidge to give it the "pocket veto." This legislation will probably be the first to have a clear record.

The convention referred to this incident as "a shocking example of legislative sabotage, reflecting discredit upon those responsible for this frustration of the will of the people by sharp practices in defiance of orderly parliamentary procedure."

The convention informed the 44-hour week for every department of government. The Executive Council was instructed to co-operate with the representatives of affiliated organizations to extend this principle in a manner best suited to the needs of each group, and as a forerunner for the introduction of the five-day week in government employment."

STOP HUMAN KILLINGS, IS SURGEONS' DEMAND

Chicago, Oct. 26.—A check to destruction of human life in industry was demanded by the American College of Surgeons, in their conference here.

Dr. Frederick A. Besley of this city was especially vigorous in condemning this slaughter.

"Conditions in the coal fields of West Virginia are bad," he said. "In some parts of the Oklahoma oil fields conditions are so bad that the public would hardly believe they could exist in a civilized country."

CANADIAN WOMEN MAY SIT IN SENATE

London, England, Oct. 26.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the British Empire's highest court of appeal, has ruled that women are eligible to seats in the Dominion of Canada Senate.

In delivering the ruling, the Lord Chancellor declared that the exclusion of women from public office is a relic of days more barbarous than ours. It must be remembered the necessity of the times often forced on man customs which in later years were unnecessary."

The judgment may have an indirect effect on the eligibility of women throughout the British Empire.

SHOP MEN RAISE WAGES

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Federated shop men employed on the Chicago & Alton system raised wages 5 cents an hour. The award dates back to September 16.

CHURCH TO AID LABOR IN SOUTHERN AREA

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—Assurance of church support to labor's campaign for decent conditions in the South focused a message by the Worth Tippey of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ to the A. F. of L. convention.

"The A. F. of L. faces a test of its strength and wisdom," said the churchman. "Impulsive, short-term action will be unavailing. What is needed is sacrificial work.

"The churches of the South will increase their efforts for a shortened work day, for higher wages, for protection of the labor of women, for the protection of older children, for the passage of the Costigan-Wagner bill, for a governmental investigation of the entire textile industry and for the right and social necessity of labor organization.

"The church belongs to all classes. We shall try to remember that. We are not out in the South to fight anyone, but to use the great influence of the church against injustice and for the right."

JOBLESS VICTIMIZERS ARE BEING ROUNDED UP

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—The State Department of Labor has launched a drive against sharpers who prey on the jobless. The first arrest is Walter H. Jones of Pittsburgh, president Radio Corporation of Pennsylvania, who is charged with operating an employment agency without a State license.

The complainant said the corporation offered to obtain positions for young men and women for a fee to induce them to take courses of instruction."

Labor Always Active In Sound; Editor Unaware of Money Spent

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—President Green "sprung the record" of trade union activities in the South in his answer to an editorial in the Philadelphia Record, a chain of newspapers that stated "for 30 years the A. F. of L. has ignored that (the southern) field, and now has come forward, a handful of organizers." The editorial charged that organized labor ignored the South until Communism appeared in one locality—Gastonia.

"These loose-talking, loose-thinking, ignorant editors should learn to think profoundly without knowing facts are, to say the least, a great injury to the American people," said President Green.

"During the last 25 years the United Textile Workers, struck with all its difficulties, sent to the South for organizing purposes more than $1,250,000. Is that staying away from the South? Where did that money come from? From the organized labor movement.

"During the last five years or more machinists spent $300,000 there; federal employes more than $600,000 in five years; United Garment Workers more than $50,000 in five years. The carpenters spent at least $175,000 a year, the electrical workers more than $25,000, the maintenance-of-way organization more than $30,000, the railroad telegraphers more than $200,000 in one strike, the operative engineers $35,000, plumbers and steamfitters $50,000 a year, bookbinders $10,000 in two years and in Alabama alone the United Mine Workers spent over $5,000,000 trying to organize that field.

"The United Brick and Clay Workers spent $1,700 to $2,000 a year in Tennessee a few years ago. The bricklayers spent $250,000 in one year for assistance to bricklayers.

"Does that look like ignoring the South for 30 years? Is that an answer to the present?

"In the section of the United States to which the editorial refers, the International Typographical Union expended more than $1,500,000."

President Green called attention to the fact that the organization of trade union movement in the South that has been established "through the sacrifice and through the support of the organized labor movement."

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Car Men supplemented President Green's statement by saying that his organization has been spending $7,500 a week into New Orleans since the second day of last July.

Delegate Smith of the full fashioned hosiery workers stated that that union has spent more than $75,000 during the last four years in an effort to organize this industry in the South.

Labor Demands Curb On Equity; New Injunction Bill Is Proposed

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—A bill that is intended to curb the use of equity in labor disputes was approved by the A. F. of L. convention, following a discussion of nearly a day and a half.

Rules limiting debate were ignored by President Green, who declared that the importance of the question justified the stretching of rules that delegates could bring out every argument.

The bill declares as a public policy of the United States that trade unions are necessary and that "under prevailing economic conditions, developed since the last of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the unorganized workers are commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect their freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms of employment and conditions of labor."

"It is necessary," the bill continues, "for labor to have full freedom of trade union organization and the designation of their representatives to negotiate terms of employment and conditions of labor, and they should be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents."

The bill would outlaw the "yellow dog" and would annul the Supreme Court's Bedford cut stone and similar decisions that have annulled labor's rights.

No injunction can be issued unless: Unlawful acts have been committed and will be continued; irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow; public officials charged with the duty of protecting property are unable or unwilling to furnish adequate protection; employers have made every reasonable effort to adjust the dispute.

The bill would end secret hearings before injunctions are issued. Hearings would be held in open court, with both parties privileged to cross-examine.

The Executive Council is authorized to make such changes in the bill as in the judgment of the council future developments and requirements may indicate. The council was also authorized to urge Congress to amend or repeal, or both, the Sherman, Clayton and like restrictive laws, "or such parts thereof as a further study of this subject will warrant."

OLDER WAGE WORKERS MUST BE PROTECTED

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—Older wage workers who are discarded by industry must receive an opportunity to work or they must be cared for at public expense, declared the A. F. of L. convention.

"Industry as a whole must be made to understand," the committee report stated, "that economic arrangements must be made whereby every person who desires employment must have an opportunity to work or, failing in that, society through its various political divisions, must make arrangements whereby those who are discarded by industry must be cared for at public expense.

"One year or the other is inevitable. Not only must ample opportunity be given for the continued employment of the middle-aged, a society apparent that it should require neither explanation or argument, but there must be made for those who are entering upon that period which was formerly regarded as near to the end of the human trail. The average man of 60 years today is stronger and healthier and more alert than was the average man of some years younger a few decades ago.

"Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to continue its investigation and study of this important question with a view to securing some definite action whereby the discrimination against older workers may be brought to an end."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IS VITAL PROBLEM

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Old-age pensions is a vital problem, declared Lincoln Dixon, general counsel Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, addressing a convention of life insurance authorities here.

"It is rapidly becoming apparent that some vehicle, public or private, must be found for organizing and managing systems of old age pensions," said Mr. Lincoln.

The speaker made the significant statement that "when old-age pensions are, through pension funds, preparing in advance to substitute old age pensions for wages."

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Toronto, Oct. 26.—President Wm. Green, Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, together with the eight vice presidents, were unanimously re-elected on the eighth day of the A. F. of L. convention here.

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer Union Label Trades Department, and a member of the United Garment Workers, together with Thomas E. Maloy, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. The latter represented the International Union of Theatrical Stage Employes. His opponent was T. C. Cashen, president Switchmen's Union of North America. Mr. Manning had no opposition.

Adolph Kumer, a member of the International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, was unanimously elected fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Boston had no opposition for the next convention city.

LABOR URGED TO ACT ON POLITICAL FIELD

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—Labor's non-partisan political policy was again indorsed by the A. F. of L. convention and affiliates were urged to prepare for next fall's congressional elections, when all members of the House and one-third of the Senate members will be elected.

In the last election, the committee stated, 135 Congressmen and 14 Senators were elected who had a 100 per cent record on measures of direct interest to labor.

This activity should be continued because of the proposed anti-injunction bill, the committee declared.

"The candidates who are friendly to labor should be supported and the enemies of labor should be opposed, without regard to party affiliation. Local unions and central bodies, which have not already appointed legislative committees, are urged to do so at once and, in accord with the recommendation of the Executive Council, these committees serve as non-partisan campaign committees during election campaigns.

"Your committee also desires to emphasize the statement of the Executive Council that 'if labor expects to eliminate labor injunctions from the federal courts, it must have a sufficient number of friends in Congress to bring about that result.' It is plain that the injunction problem can not be solved except through legislation, and that the necessary legislation will not be enacted by unfriendly Senators and Congressmen. This consideration, itself, should be sufficient to call forth the most energetic activity by trade unionists throughout the United States in our non-partisan political campaign."

LESS IMMIGRATION FAVORED BY LABOR

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 26.—A reduction of less than one-fifth immigration "at least one-half" and a placing of all countries below the Rio Grande River and adjacent islands under a 2 per cent quota, based on the census of 1890, was favored by the A. F. of L. convention.

Admission of Japanese, Polynesians and Hindus was opposed. The convention indorsed the Executive Council's hope "that our Canadian brothers will be able to prevent another influx from across the sea which will bring competitors to a land where unemployment is acute."

Delegates from cities on the Canadian border discussed the practice of persons living in Canada and working in the United States. Chairman Woll of the resolutions committee announced that a conference was held with the Secretary of Labor and that an understanding has been reached on General Order No. 86, which was intended to cover this question.

The Executive Council was instructed "to take such further steps as in its judgment may seem proper to secure such additional restrictions as may serve to further restrict immigration into the United States."

DEBENTURE ADOPTED BY SENATE, 42-34

Washington, Oct. 26.—The Senate, by a vote of 42 to 34, adopted the Norris export debenture amendment to the tariff bill. This is an increased subsidy plan that has been once disapproved by President Coolidge and President Hoover.

The amendment is substantially the same as that adopted last spring by the Senate by a vote of 47 to 44. This was stricken out by the House and finally forced out of the farm relief measure by the combined opposition of the House and of President Coolidge.

The Senate's approval of the amendment, by an increased majority, will mean a fight on the floor of the two branches of Congress, and may jeopardize final enactment of a tariff bill.

KVALE'S SON WINS

Benson, Minn., Oct. 26.—Paul J. Kvale, member Farmer-Labor party and son of the late Congressman Kvale, was elected to succeed his father, who was recently burned to death in his summer cottage. The young man defeated his opponent by a vote of 21,000 to 3,500. The elder Kvale defeated Andrew J. Volstead, who is supposed to be author of the prohibition enforcement act.